The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 8. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1879. NUMBER 42.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.

On and after Nov. 13, 1877, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

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Express No. 1..... 6:15 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVE.

Express No. 2..... 9:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:10 p. m.

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WASHINGTON.

The Jews.

Race Proscription.

Gen. Grant's Return.

Colored Office Seekers.

Foster's Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

Public attention has recently been drawn to the discrimination now being made by fashionable hotels and watering places against the Jews, and newspaper correspondents have found it a bonanzo for special dispatches to the journals which they represent during the "summer dearth." The history of this peculiar people is singularly interesting when we contemplate the strange vicissitudes through which they have passed to secure the toleration, religious and otherwise, which the 19th century has brought them. The news of the conquest in England in 1066 by William of Normandy attracted adventurers thither from all parts of Europe, and among them came thousands of Jews. By lending money at usury to reckless and extravagant nobles and warriors they made large fortunes and thus soon became the envy of their less fortunate, but more powerful, Anglo-Saxon neighbors who, in order to get possession of their vast accumulations, resorted to legal discrimations and inequalities, abhorrent oppression, and even murder.

At his accession to the English throne Richard forbade them to enter Westminster Abbey, but some of them ventured among his vassals, bearing him rich presents. A disturbance occurred at the gates of the Churchyard over the attempt of a Jew to enter and the Christian Priest, then as now, took advantage of the prejudice of the vulgar rabble to instigate a riot, in which hundreds of Jews were murdered, their goods stolen, and their houses plundered, and burned. For this outrage nobody was ever punished. Walter Scott in his Ivanhoe says "any charge however absurd would set a mob into action and the life of a Jew was not more sacred than that of a dog." In 1290 the Jews were expelled from England—a merciful treatment compared with that they had experienced in trying to live there. In 1567 the great patriot Oliver Cromwell while he whipped out Royalty with one hand gave the Jews a welcome return with the other. From this period down to the present day the Jews, through education, and the influence which vast wealth confers upon its possessors, have steadily advanced in the acquirement of rights, religious, social, civil, and political, in England. The last vestige of intolerance against the Jews disappeared from English law on the 6th day of August 1860 in the passage of an act permitting Jewish members elect to Parliament to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian." The Jews have not only been the objects of outrage in England but more or less at sometime in every country of the old world. In the United States alone have they enjoyed from the very first the full rights of freemen, the right to worship God according to their own consciences, under their own vine and fig tree. It seems strange that a people whose history for centuries have been written in tears and blood should here, in this land of liberty, this refuge for the oppressed of all nations, be found among the foremost in heaping obloquy and opprobrium upon another race whose misfortunes are in some sort similar to their own. It is a melancholy fact that the Jews in this country, in order to curry favor with the ruling classes, are, except in a few sections, classed with the negro haters. It is on this account that we, while battling against class prejudice every where, and under all circumstances, are inclined to shed few tears over the discomfiture and humiliations which the Jews are now receiving at the hands of an aristocratic-travelling public, when coming in contact with them at hotels and watering places. He had heretofore supposed that his plethoric money-bag, his volubility in the denunciation of the "Nigger," would secure him toleration, if not the respect of the American white men, but thank God, he was mistaken, and the bitter cup which he had so industriously assisted in putting to the lips of another race, has in turn been applied to his own.

The appearance of General Grant and the unprecedented ovations which he is receiving from all classes of our citizens, is an evidence not only of his great popularity as a soldier, but the exalted estimation in which he is held as a citizen of the Republic.

President makers and Presidential aspirants see in this outburst of enthusiasm on the part of the people the defeat of their cherished hopes, and are already engaged in predicting the painful calm that is to follow this political storm. That the enthusiasm now being manifested will somewhat wane with time, I have no doubt, for he has made his appearance here at least six months too early, but that it will absolutely pass away before the nominating convention occurs, I do not believe. Among the recent applicants to the President for federal appointments are two colored ex-members of Congress, but they were informed that there are no places for them, those allotted to colored people having been filled. This has resulted in very angry comments; many influential colored men from the South insisted that all the best places have been given to men of the North; that while they of the South furnished the votes, and even hold the balance of power in the national convention, whenever there is a fat office to be given it falls to some Northern man who claims to represent everything while, in truth, he represents nothing but his own uncertain vote. It is about time this abuse was stopped, but it will not be done while things go along as they now do.

The Campaign Committee of Ohio are giving evidence of returning good sense in that they are employing as speakers men from the bulldozed sections of the South; let them continue in this course and the 14th of October will witness a majority of 20,000 votes for Foster. If not, then a great mistake has been made by

ROLLA.

—The fourth case of miscegenation occurred in Shreveport a few days since, when one A. Gajac, a white man, married a colored woman.—Minden Democrat.

CHEW Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Sometime.

Far, in a strange, bewildering sometime,
Slow coming, coming, coming, far away,
Crowned with the moon-lit splendor of the night,
Gemmed with the wide, high glory of the day.
Sometime, ah, sometime!

In that weird, dim, and most illusive sometime.
The wild word, spoken in a bitter time
Shall be forgiven, and the aching heart
Shall find the rest, shall find a joy sublime,
Sometime, ah, sometime!

Sometime, sometime my high-winged ship shall come
Swiftly a-sail across the happy seas,
Bringing with her my fame, my love, my hope,
And tropic wealth, and sleepy, warm-eyed ease.
Sometime, ah, sometime!

But best, but most, but sweeter far of all
A white face lying in its coffined bed
Shall smile on me with life-lit eyes.
That face
Shall be to me no more forever dead!
Sometime, Lord, sometime!

—[Anna Arnold in Inter Ocean.

Items of Interest.

—New York is to have a colored State Convention at Elmira, on the 14th inst.

—Ohio and Iowa vote on the 14th inst. Look out for Democratic squalls.

—Senator Blaine spoke to an immense audience at Bellaire, Ohio, the other day.

—Deadwood, D. T. was nearly destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at $2,000,000.

—The 15th St. Presbyterian Church in Washington raised $1,000 at one of their Wednesday evening services recently.

—The *Christian Index* says the colored Methodist Episcopal church in America ought to have a college for the education of its colored youth. It has a membership of over two hundred thousand.

—George W. S. Lucas, a colored gentleman of Salem, Ohio, is the inventor of a grate heater, based entirely upon scientific principles in its construction and combination. No invention of the kind, he claims, is so efficient.—Ex.

—Ex-President Grant's baggage, which consisted of 73 cases, containing books, ornaments, and curiosities gathered in his trip around the world, were landed free of duty in San Francisco, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The *Aberdeen Weekly* published in Mississippi says:

A resident of this city, a keen observer, who has recently traveled through the Mississippi bottoms, estimates that 60,000 negroes will exode from that section this fall and winter, for Kansas and other points.

Tributes to Women.

SOCIAL.

It is because women have greater tact then men that they prove the most influential teachers. They have more self-restraint than men and are naturally more gracious and polite. In matters of social detail, aptness and dexterity come to them like nature; and hence well-mannered men usually receive their best culture by mixing in the society of gentle and adroit women. —[Samuel Smiles.

PERSONAL.

We cannot conceive a woman as distinct, distant, unrelated; she seems so personal, concrete, so near; yet we can never come up to her discernments, nor gainsay their delicacy and truthfulness. The very name of woman becomes soiled if we seek to be related to her by the coarse ties of appetite instead of the charm of ideas. Endowed with magnetic gifts, by necessity of sex, a realist and diviner, she lives nearest the cardinal facts of existence, instinct with the mysteries of love and fate; a romance ever attaching itself to her name and destiny.—[A. B. Alcott.

FANCIFUL.

Women are such strange creatures! Is their any trick that love and their own fancies do not play them? Just see how they marry! A woman that gets hold of a bit of manhood is like one of those Chinese wood carvers who work on any odd, fantastic root that comes to hand. I should like to see any kind of man distinguishable from a gorilla, that some good, and even pretty woman, could not shape a husband out of.—[O. W. Holmes.

POWERFUL.

When people talk of women's claims and women's rights I think of the tournaments of former days. If the ladies had descended into the arena, the most of them would have made but sorry knights, whereas, remaining in the gallery, it was they who gave the prizes; and it was to win the meed of praise from them that each knight did his best. There is something of the same kind even in the most unchivalrous ages.—[Arthur Helms.

MIRTHFUL.

I see how it is. Woman is now supreme in the house. She will gradually control everything. Woman is one of the ablest and most cunning creatures who have ever mingled in human affairs. I understand those who say they don't want the ballot. They want the power without the responsibility; so while we are being amused with the ballot, woman is quickly taking things into her own hands. —[C. D. Warner.

THOUGHTFUL.

Love in woman is no trifling emotion. On its joyous side it seeks affinity with every phase of nature that is gladsome and of promise. When one thoughtfully considers the part which love has in the destiny and character of woman, the issues that come out of it for her weal and misery, her ruin or perfection, nothing is more pathetic, and death itself is not more solemn.—[Henry Giles.

DELIGHTFUL.

One of the finest compliments ever paid to a woman was that of Steele, when he said of Lady Hastings, "that to have loved her was a liberal education." Viewed in this light, woman is an educator in the highest sense, because she educates humanely and lovingly.—Ex.

The Cure For Gossip.

What is the cure for gossip? Simply culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about.

As we write, there comes to us the picture of a family of young ladies. We have seen them at home; we have met them in galleries; we have caught a glimpse of them going from a book store or a library, with a fresh volume in their hands. When we meet them they are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. We have left them after a delightful hour stimulated and refreshed, and during the whole hour not a neighbor's garment was soiled by even so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something, and wanted to know more. They could listen as well as they could talk. They speak freely of a neighbor's doings and belongings. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grow out of their knowledge and their culture. And this tells the whole story.

The confirmed gossip is always either malicious or ignorant. The one variety needs a change of heart, and the other a change of pasture.

Gossip is always a personal confession either of malice or imbecility, and the young should not only shun it, but by the most thorough culture relieve themselves from temptation to indulge in it. It is a low, frivolous, and too often a dirty business.

There are country neighborhoods in which it rages like a pest. Churches are split in pieces by it. Neighbors are made enemies for life by it. In many persons it degenerates into a chronic disease, practically incurable.—Ex.

AN UNCALLED FOR SACRIFICE.—"I am sometimes thinking I will sacrifice myself—my whole life—to a man I do not love, just for the sake of pleasing my parents." So speaks a young girl, appealing to us to know what to do under the circumstances in which she finds herself placed. She is deeply in love with a young man to whom her father and mother object. It may be they have good grounds for their objections. If so, it is not only right, but is their duty, to urge them.

But when it comes to insisting on a girl becoming the unwilling bride of another, whom she does not love, that is altogether a different matter. It is something which no parent has a right to do; something which no one worthy the name of father or mother could have a wish to do. It is unnatural and cruel. Such a sacrifice no daughter need ever feel herself called upon in conscience to make.

There are other ways, appropriate ways, in which filial regard should be manifested; but it can never be a daughter's duty to unite herself to a man she does not love, with the idea of thereby promoting the happiness of her parents. She may relinquish a lover to gratify their wishes; but when it comes to a personal sacrifice of herself, against all the instincts of her nature, there is something revolting in the very idea. The thought of such a thing should never be entertained.—Ex.

A NEW LANGUAGE.—The language of postage stamps, instead of flowers, has just been invented. Thus, when a postage stamp has been placed upside down on the left corner of the letter, it means, "I love you;" in the same crosswise, "My heart is another's;" stright up and down, "Good-bye, sweetheart good-bye;" upside down in the right-hand-corner, "Write no more;" in the centre at the top, "Yes;" opposite at the bottom, "No;" on the right-hand-corner at the right angle, "Do you love me?" in the left-hand-corner, "I hate you;" top corner on the right, "I wish your friendship;" bottom corner on the left, "I seek your acquaintance;" on a line with the surname, "accept my love;" the same upside down, "I am engaged;" at a right angle in the same place, "I long to see you;" in the middle at the right-hand edge, "write immediately."

While this is all very good as far as it goes, those who put a postage stamp on any but the upper right-hand-corner of an envelope, must hold themselves responsible for all the swearing of the post-offices clerks.—Albany Press.

The Louisianian.

T. DE S. TUCKER, JAS. D. KENNEDY, } EDITORS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1879.

☞ All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

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D. C. LEE, Ouachita.
J. S HINTON, Indiana.
WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
ROBT. J. HARLAN, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. W. SMITH, Richland.
R W FITZHUGH, Natchez, Miss

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Paris will arrive in a day or two.

Gov. Pinchback and family will arrive to-morrow morning.

—Hon. Henry Demas has been nominated for the State Senate.

—Col. Robt. Harlan of Cincinnati, has been visiting in Louisville.

—Ex-Congressman Robt. B. Elliott of South Carolina is in Washington.

McC. Campfield is, we are glad to learn, recovering from his recent severe illness.

—Mr. Chas. H. Gordon was in the city a few days ago. He left Thursday for home.

—Mr. John Armor has returned looking hale and hearty. He has been absent several months.

—Dr. L. C. Rondanez one of our most successful and eminent practitioners has returned from Paris.

—Spencer Murray, Jr., and wife returned to Washington last Sunday after an extended bridal tour.

—Mr. Albert P. Albert is a prominent candidate for Recorder and Clerk of Court in St. Charles Parish.

—Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn received the Republican nomination for Judge of the Judicial District. It means an election.

—Henderson McCray, Esq., has been promoted to the position of a first class Letter Carrier, vice John H. Newsome, deceased.

—The Republicans of Terrebonne have nominated Enos Williams and I. Pollard for the House of Representatives, and Hon. Thomas A. Cage for Sheriff.

—Senator David Young, John Young, T. P. Jackson and Isadore Lemle have been elected delegates from the Parish of Concordia to the State Convention.

We give up much of our editorial space this week to the Republicans in the several parishes who earnestly requested the publication of their party conventions.

—Geo. D. Geddes, Esq., A. A. Maurice, Geo. C. Mason and other prominent Odd Fellows, left the city Wednesday for Little Rock to attend the sessions of the A. M. C.

—Misses. A. E. Dungey, Lorenza White, Cecelia W. Kennedy and Pauline Xavier passed their examination for promotion to the senior class in the Peabody Normal School.

—The prominent candidates for the Governorship before the Republican State Convention, which meets on the 20th inst., are Judge Taylor Beattie and Hon. John A. Stevenson. Both are Southern men and large land owners.

—We have received from Prof. J. C. Corbin, the catalouge and circular of the Branch Normal College of the Arkansas Industrial University located at Pine Bluff, Ark., for which we return thanks with the hope that under so able a management, its influence may be felt, and felt for good.

The Public Schools.

The public schools, from report, are likely to be closed for lack of funds, the remaining two months of the year. We can imagine, ordinarily, no greater harm which could befall this community. To some of the teachers who see in such an event privations, if not gaunt starvation staring them frightfully in the face, this news is as unwelcome, as it is discreditable to the public spirit of this city. It is just possible that the city finances, notwithstanding the fine Democratic theories of retrenchment and reform, are in a sickly, namby-pamby state, and cannot justify the budget in keeping the schools open continously throughout the scholastic year; it may be most of the tax payers who belong to the party of "We the people" have too limited a confidence in their city government to entrust it with too much money at a time even for the education of children; it may even be a fact that just at this happy period when a wave of prosperity has begun to surge on to our shores which have for these many years parched up by the drouth of hard times, New Orleans has so reached the bottom of the bucket that she is unable to feed her children intellectually—perhaps all this and much more accounts for the purposed suspension of the schools. But we are tempted to believe, we hope mistakenly, that the cause is nowhere within the range of the possibilities we have just mentioned. Under the Republicans who were charged by their party opponents with a steady misuse of the school funds, our schools were never closed; under the present regime, if closed, the act will have to be accounted for in some extraordinary necessity. What then is the pressure of the times which can dare embolden a municipality to turn out its educable youth for two months to ramble the streets and there get an education which at the least generally confers its diploma in the penitentiary? Looking over the whole situation with an unbiased mind, with the scrupulous desire not to do injustice even to political enemies we are forced to conclude that if the schools are closed, it is because *the money is sunk in and prostituted to political purposes.*

As we have above intimated, we sincerely hope we are mistaken in this; but there is little or no room left for any other reasonable conjecture. The fierce contending fight of factions between the adherents of Ogden and the supporters of Gov. Wiltz among the latter of which is the municipal government can furnish a powerful temptation to bring the strong box of the city to the aid of officials who are of opinion should they be beaten in this contest, they might fall to rise no more. We care not who turns top up, but we *do* care about the uninterrupted course of the schools. Whatever interest suffers, let the "knowledge boxes" remain to grow fat in wisdom. We write and feel with warmth on this matter; for outside of all other considerations, our people are earnestly interested in the continued maintenance of the public schools. This is the foundation on which we build nearly our all for the future. With it and time we can duly silence the batteries of those whose most congenial pastime is to asperse our race and pronounce us "no good." Democrats can fight and decimate each other as long as they may—that is none of our business, but in the name of humanity let the contents of the school fund be deemed consecrated and devoted to the uninterrupted working of the public schools.

—Eyrich sends us a copy of the "Earl of Mayfield" elegantly bound. The opening scenes are laid in the South. The price is $1.50. We shall take occasion to notice the work another time and at length.

Hon. J. Henri Burch has arrived. He has been in the Ohio canvass and predicts the election of Foster and the Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

—Postmaster McMillen has returned.

Gen Grant.

The hearty ovations thus far tendered Gen. Grant on his return home from wandering in foreign lands must be as pleasing to him as they do credit to the heart of the American people. The proverbial ingratitude of republics has for once found an exception in the sincere greetings of welcome to the hero who gave his country a second and renewed existence. The mistakes and blunders of his two administrations for which he was at times criticised with unbecoming bitterness by his open political foes and insidious partisans within his own party are all happily forgotten and only the worth of the great man to great occasions true is recalled and chanted to the enlivening strains of "Hail to the Chief." Gen. Grant has returned home to be idolized at a time when the unwisdom of the Democratic party in the extra session has caused the sentiment of patriotism to revive and burn with redoubled fierceness. Revered and esteemed as is the ex-President by those who stood true to their country in the day of her dire extremity, their affection would not perhaps well over for him had he been gone never so long, if it were not that, in view of impending danger from the political heresies of the Democracy which, if successful, would fritter away the substantial results of the war, they associate him in mind with a rescued Nation. Whatever the future may have in store for Gen. Grant, be it to enjoy in private retreat a life of domestic ease accompanied with the undying admiration of his countrymen, or be it to enter again on the troubled seas of statesmanship to lead to a haven of safety the healthy principles evolved out of the late civil struggle, we wish him unbounded happiness and success unmarred by the errors of inexperience in the past.

A CARD.

DELTA, La. Sept. 30th, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

There was a letter written by some nincompoop of this parish over the signature of "Aosta," and appeared in the New Orleans *Observer* on the 18th inst., which sought to misrepresent myself, and the correspondent "New Guard" of the *Observer*. Now then, as the tenor of "Aosta's" letter, in other words a combination of infamous lies, however, was intended as a blow at myself, and written through a spirit of jealousy, envy, malice, etc., I had "New Guard" to reply to it on the 16th inst., but the answer has been suppressed through the intervention of some *cowardly* friend, who, by a forged telegram to the *Observer*, using "New Guards" signature, and advising that "New Guards" reply be not published, that all differences had been amicably settled. Now, to set myself right in the premises, and lest some of my friends should be mislead, I take this method, in justice to myself, to inform the public, that the letter, which was referred to by "Aosta" of the 13th inst., and written by "New Guard" on 18th ult., contained nothing more nor less than facts, from beginning to end, and if "Aosta," or any one else says that such is not true, they simply lie, and so far as "Aosta" is concerned, he has proven himself by that letter, to be the "climax" liar of the period. And for his benefit, I care not who he be, if he takes offence at this refutation and desires satisfaction, he is at liberty to designate time, place, and manner, and there, as all honorable men should, get his full satisfaction.

Very Truly Yours,
M. G. BOBE.

The Grant boom is rapidly spreading throughout the West. The ovation extended to him in San Francisco is said to have been unequalled in the annals of grand celebrations in this Country.

The name of Hon. Taylor Beattie is being mentioned for the Republican nomination of Governor, with no perceptible opposition. Our candidates for Lieut. Governors are as numerous as they are N. G.

MADISON.

Republican Prospects.

The New Constitution.

DELTA, La. Sept. 29th, 1879.

EDITORS LOUISIANIAN:

Each number of your valuable paper seems more interesting and carries with it decided marks of improvement, editorially and in general make up and appearance. The LOUISIANIAN is more than ever welcome to your readers in this parish. The political cauldron is boiling in old Madison and all the small fry of the party have risen to the surface. Professional politicians and chronic office seekers are unusually busy hunting the soft paying places under the proposed new constitution. Notes are being compared and slates made up and there is a general buzz and bustle among the little politicians, every one counting that one more election will lift him a step or two higher on ladder of fame. Our parish Nominating Republican Convention will assemble in Delta on the 7th proximo and each aspirant to office has already burnished up his steel for the contest and patiently awaits the day of his triumph or defeat.

The all important issue in this canvass with the Republicans of this parish is the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution. The canvass opened with a mass meeting at the Hecla Church in this parish on the 23d day of August, and the campaign has been vigorously prosecuted. Mr. M. G. Bobe a delegate to the Constitutional Convention champions the cause of the new Constitution and Mr. Philip Joseph as determinedly opposes it. Although opposed by every candidate and leading Republican in the parish Mr. Joseph has succeeded in solidifying the masses of the party in opposition to the new Democratic Constitution. Your correspondent will venture the assertion that the approaching Parish Convention will pass resolutions rejecting the new Constitution and Madison parish will on election day vote solidly against it, thus crowning the efforts of Mr. Joseph who is the only Republican actively and openly fighting the new Constitution with ultimate success.

SIWAH.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7th SENATORIAL AND 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

COURT HOUSE,
Parish St. John the Baptiste,
September 27, 1879.

At the hour appointed Hon. C. A. Bourgeois, of St. Charles, the President of the District Executive Committee, mounted the rostrum and called the convention to order.

The convention concluded the temporary organization by electing Mr. J. C. Bauman, of Jefferson, temporary secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed which reported the following named gentlemen entitled to seats in the convention, to-wit:

Jefferson—Wm. King, Edward Roben, G. W. Wilson, J. C. Bauman, Gilbert Miller and John Brown.

St. Charles—C. A. Bourgeois, C. Colly, M. Bennett, Pierre Darensbourg, George Essex and Edward Duncan.

St. John—Henry Demas, John Webre, Richard Gordon, James Cole, T. Voisen and Wm. Hill.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The convention then permanently organized by electing Hon. Henry Demas permanent president and Mr. J. C. Bauman permanent secretary.

Nominations for State Senator being in order, accompanied with an eloquent address, Hon. C. A. Bourgeois, of St. Charles, nominated Hon. Henry Demas, of St. John.

On motion, duly seconded, it was resolved that the nomination of Hon. Henry Demas for the State Senate, from the 7th Senatorial District, be made by acclamation.

Amid deafening cheers, and while the Demas Brass Band played "Hail the Chief," Hon. Henry Demas was announced the nominee of the convention.

On motion, duly seconded, the convention took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The time having expired the convention was again called to order by the president.

The secretary having withdrawn, the convention declared his seat vacant.

Hon. C. A. Bourgeois nominated A. P. Albert, of St. Charles, to fill the vacancy.

The election was made by acclamation.

The chair announced nominations for District Judge to be in order.

Mr. Essex, of St. Charles, obtained the floor, and in an eloquent manner submitted the name of ex-Gov. Hahn, of St. Charles.

Mr. Colby, of St. Charles, in a flowery speech, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Cole, of St. John, in very complimentary terms, nominated Mr. Gervair Loche, of St. John.

On motion of Mr. Bourgeois, the nominations were closed.

Mr. Bourgeois moved that a majority of the votes cast elect. Adopted.

The vote stood—Hahn, 7; Loche, 5.

On motion, duly seconded, amid rousing cheers, and while the band played "In the Sweet Bye-and-Bye," the nomination was made unanimous, and the Governor was declared the choice of the convention for District Judge of the 26th judicial district.

Nominations for District Attorney being in order Messrs. Gervair Loche, of St. John, and H. F. Sewell, of St. Charles, were placed in nomination.

The vote stood—Loche, 11; Sewell, 1.

On motion, duly seconded, the nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. Loche was declared the nominee of the convention for the District Attorney of the 26th judicial district.

Mr. Bourgeois moved that the chair appoint five members of the party from each of the parishes constituting the 7th Senatorial and 26th Judicial District, to compose a District Executive Committee.

Mr. Voisen moved to amend the motion to make the president and the secretary of the convention *ex officio* president and secretary of the committee respectively.

The amendment and the original motion were both adopted.

Mr. Bourgeois moved that the chair appoint a District Campaign Committee of seven members. Adopted.

Speeches were made by ex-Gov. Hahn, nominee for District Judge, Hon Henry Demas, the nominee by acclamation for the State Senate and the accomplished lawyer and gentleman, Mr. J. A. Duvigneaud.

The convention adjourned *sine die* after which the delegates partook of a sumptuous repast tendered them by Senator Demas.

A true copy:

A. P. ALBERT,
Secretary 7th Senatorial and 26th Judicial District Convention.

—Among the many candidates for political place subject to the nomination of the Republican convention in Iberville parish, is Mr. Chas. H. Gordon, who has for four years been the efficient and courteous clerk of the parish court. Mr. Gordon is a young man, modest and unassuming in his manners, but withal a genial and whole-souled gentlemen. The colored people need just such young men—those who combine honesty with education to represent them in public office.

Mr. Gordon declined a nomination in 1872 in favor of Mr. Durand, was nominated in 1876 and elected. The Republicans of Iberville, without any disparagement to other candidates, ought to re-elect him at the coming election. His standing with the members of the bar, his interest in the parish as a landed proprietor, and his general fitness for the position he seeks, are enough in our judgment to make his candidacy not only available but absolutely necessary.

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The Louisianian.

J. M. VANCE, Jr., Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1879.

Weather warm and sultry.

Democratic primaries yesterday.

The school marms have quietly settled down to the season's work.

Politics in Republican circles are much mixed, a confused system of ward politics is the cause.

The New York *Tribune* so it is reported has swung into the Grant circle. And still they come.

The Ogden and Wiltz fight, has grown very bitter. From appearances the *Times* will win its fight.

Twelve thousand emigrants landed in New York during the month of August, and not *one family* came to Louisiana; and why?

A recent wedding it is reported has not panned out *very* happily for all parties concerned. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Don't forget the grand ball to be given by the new "Amis Sinceres" to-night at the Masonic Hall. Admission Gentlemen, 50 cents.

The Board of Vestry of the St. Philips P. E. Church will meet on Monday night October 6th, at 7½. Business of importance to be transacted.

Hon. Henry Demas is the Republican nominee for the Senate from the parishes of St. John, St. Charles and Jefferson. His election is regarded as certain.

Ulysses Grant, Jr., is engaged to Miss Jennie Flood, the great California bonanza king's daughter. So much for being the son of a President. "There's millions in it."

A grand fancy, dress and calico ball will be given by the Young Veterans B. M. A. A. at Economy Hall on next Saturday October 11th. Admission Gentlemen, 50 cents.

On last Monday evening September 29th., the officers elect for the 3rd Ward Central Republican Club were formally installed.

Their hall on Perdido street was truly uncomfortably crowded, fully three hundred *bona fide* voters being present. Good order and decorum was preserved throughout. The officers of this club represent an element better known in politice as the "boys," the "workers;" A part of the body politic whose powers can at no time be successfully disregarded. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and any close observer could have readily seen, that the success of the "boys" in the third, meant that an energetic and vigorous fight would be made at the next election, for straight Republican supremacy in the ward. Speeches were made by Col. Jas. Lewis, Messrs. Ladd, Antoine, Creagh, Herbert, Cripps, Francisco and Jas. M. Vance, Jr. The club is officered as follows:

President, Charles H. Cripps; Vice-Presidents, Louis Smith, P. Creagh, L. D. Herbert and George P. Nelson; Secretary, Fred. K. Hyde; Assistants, A. O. Boyle and A. W. Clarke; Treasurer, Felix C. Antoine; Grand Marshal, Ben Smith.

Resolutions looking to the harmonizing of all elements in the ward opposed to Democracy were introduced by Mr. John Reynolds and adopted.

After adjournment the club, headed by the Pickwick Brass Band, paraded through several of the principal streets, partaking of a collation at the residence of Col. Antoine's.

The President of the club, Mr. Charles H. Cripps, is a young man of ability and character, a zealous, an earnest worker for the perpetuation of Republican institutions, and to his administration should be lent the experience and practical political knowledge of the older members of the ward.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

PARISH OF ST. JAMES,

HELD AT

LITTLE EXCHANGE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1879.

Pursuance to the call of the Hon. Richard Sims, President of the Parish Executive Committee of parish of St. James, the said committee met this Saturday, September 13, 1879, at "Little Exchange.

Membors present, V. Miles, G. W. Payne, Jess Keys, Henry Johnson, Lucun Como, Anderson Bolding, S. T. Siskron, J. W. Shade, N. S. Landry, Abraham Jones, Richard Sims, Moses Lipscomb, Williams Kandie, Anthony Johnson, R. A. Harrison and N. Dickerson.

Sixteen members present and a quorum.

In the absence of W. Thomas, secretary, on motion of Mr. Victor Miles, duly seconded, Mr. N. S. Landry was made secretary *pro tem.*, and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

The president then informed the committee that the object of the meeting was to inform them of the call that he had received from the State Executive Committee, directing him as president of the parish executive committee of the parish of St. James, to call a parish convention for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent the parish of St. James, in the State Convention called for the third Monday of October, 1879, in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. J. W. Shade then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Republican Parish Convention be and is hereby called to meet at the Evauste Part's Hall, in the second ward, on Saturday, October 18, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to represent the parish of St. James in the State Convention, called for the third Monday of October, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Lucun Como, after having obtained the floor, offered the following amendments to-wit:

To insert the words Court House in place of Evauste Part's Hall, and to strike out the words October 18th, and insert in place second Saturday of October.

With these amendments the resolution of Mr. J. W. Shade was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Victor Miles introduced the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. J. W. Shade:

Resolved, That the various wards of the parish be and are hereby entitled to the same apportionment of delegates to the parish convention as represented in 1878.

After a brief discussion on the resolution by M. M. R. A. Harrison, George W. Payne, Como and Bolding, Mr. Shade called for the yeas and nays.

The reading of the resolution having been called and the motion put to a vote by the president, the resolution was adopted by 15 yeas to one nay.

On motion of Richard Sims, duly seconded by M. M. Shade, Lipscomb and Como, it was unanimously resolved that the delegates elected to the Parish Convention, to be held on the second Saturday of October, 1879, will serve as delegates to all subsequent convention or conventions which might be called during the present campaign of 1879.

On motion of Mr. Richard Sims, duly seconded, it was unanimously resolved that the Secretary of the Parish Executive Committee be and he is hereby directed to notify the president of the various ward clubs to issue calls in their respective ward, for the election of delegates to the Parish Convention, called and fixed for the second Saturday of October, 1879, at the Court House, said ward election to take place from this date, 13th of September, to the 17th of October, 1879.

On motion of Mr. R. A. Harrison, seconded by Mr. J. W. Shade, it was resolved that the Parish Executive Committee stand adjourned subject to the call of the President.

[Signed] RICHARD SIMS,
President of the Parish Executive Committee.

N. S. LANDRY, Secretary *pro tem.*

Impersonal journalism seems to have become an incurable disease with the Clinton organ.

The names of Messrs. Stoutemeyer and Judson no longer fly at the masthead. Its editorials in the future will be the work of———.

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TO THE REPUBLICANS OF LOUISIANA.

The members of the State Central Committee, to whom has been entrusted the representation of your political interests, this day terminate their trust by calling a Convention of the Republican party to assemble in the city of New Orleans, on the Third Monday in October, 1879. In doing so it becomes proper they should make a report of their action, inform you of the condition of your political affairs and offer a respectful counsel as to their future conduct.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the animus under which the Republican victory gained in 1876 was lost in the expulsion of the Republican government from office in April, 1877. Your Committee found itself in consequence entirely without the means of political warfare. The whole influence of the State and municipal patronage has been turned against them. The Democracy had captured the State printing, nor was there a Republican newspaper in the State of general circulation. There was not a dollar of donations from private means. No appropriation was allotted from the National Campaign Fund, and but meagre assessments could have been expected from the officers and employes of the National Government, impoverished and exhausted by their recent struggle for political existence.

The pledges given by the Democratic Legislature and Executive on the 10th of April, 1877, as the condition of Republican surrender, were kept only in appearance, until an occasion occurred for their violation. The first overt breach of faith was the prosecution of the Republican electoral officers "for past political conduct" by acts done in literal pursuance of law. This prosecution having been dismissed by the Supreme Court of the State, the Democracy of the Parishes resorted to the same intimidation and violence which had been so successful in securing control of the State. Events, now historical, which occurred in Natchitoches, Tensas, and other localities, convinced your Committee that the Democracy of the Parishes had never regarded the solemn pledges under which the protection of the Federal Government had been withdrawn, as in any respect binding upon the Democratic party at large. Deeming it a duty to ascertain how far these pledges would be maintained by the State Government, a committee was appointed which waited upon his Excellency Governor Nicholls, with a representation of the violence alleged to have been practiced in the cases referred to, and requested respectfully to know whether the State authorities were aware of the facts; and whether they could be expected to enforce the laws under the engagement, for the protection of the people? In this interview his Excellency was reported to have declared his purpose to carry out all the personal and official pledges given by him. He had not at that time received official information of the offenses complained of. Enquiries, it seems, were subsequently made of the local authorities in parishes referred to, but no steps were taken by the State authorities to bring the alleged offenders to the bar of legal enquiry. Satisfied that the authorities of State either did not regard these allegations of violence as proven, or that they were unable to prevent or punish violations of their solemn pledges, aware also that the whole electoral machinery was in the hands of their opponents, your Committee came to the reluctant conclusion that any attempt to conduct a Republican campaign would be a wanton risk of life and a futile waste of effort. They had no disposition to sacrifice either the life or labor of their fellow citizens for the sake of making issues elsewhere. They determined, therefore, to leave the nominations and support of candidates to the discretion of the Republicans of each district, authorizing them to nominate a party candidate when a canvass would be safe or success possible, or "to give their support to the most favorable candidate otherwise nominated."

The Committee availed themselves also of the events and opportunity during the canvass to call a State Republican Convention upon which would properly devolve the duty of prescribing the course of the campaign, and of conferring upon others the very responsible authority which your committee had exercised since the canvass of 1876. A quorum of this Convention having been prevented from assembling by the prevailing epidemics of yellow fever and quarantine, your Committee published an address to the Republicans of the State, in which they assumed provisional and temporary charge of the campaign, "holding all its acts and measures subject to approval by the Republican party in convention to assemble." No party meeting was practicable during that campaign. The deplorable results of that election are known. The Republicans were defeated in every Congressional District, and succeeded in returning but a small proportion of the Legislature and parish officers, with none of the officers of the State. The unexpected canvass for the election of members to the Convention for the adoption of a Constitution, passed off under somewhat similar circumstances and with very much the same results so far as the representation of the Republican party in that body were concerned.

Your Committee have deemed the occasion of a vote upon the adoption of the State Constitution, and the election of legislative officers thereunder, proper for renewing the call for the Republicans of Louisiana to assemble in convention, that they may determine on the future course of the party, and confer upon another Committee those powers which have been cast upon, and borne by us during a period so momentous and under circumstances of such embarrassment. It is in performing this final function and as sentinels coming in from post that your Committee may be permitted to offer such observations as may be useful to our successors and to yourselves.

The result of experience has convinced us that the safety of the Republican party principles can only consist in the preservation and assertion of its National purpose and organization as best adapted to secure the peace and welfare of Louisiana. We are satisfied that any system of Liberal, or Fusion, coalition or compact with any other party or faction of a party is fraught with unalloyed evil. The Republican party has been worsted in every transaction of this sort into which it has ever entered.

The expectations of dividing our opponents and remaining compact ourselves, or of demoralizing them without impairing our own political purity is in itself unreasonable. The motive of such an alliance is a mutual treachery. Whether the disaffected faction is successful or not it hastens to indicate its loyalty to its own party by redoubled abuse of its allies. The character of the intermediaries who conduct this contraband traffic is not usually consistent with the stern devotion to principle which values no victory achieved by deception. In political as in other warfare it has been found any license to traffic always injures the more needy of the combatants. It is not wise to sanction any such dereliction of discipline even if we are unable to prevent it. Soldiers should be kept to their colors, all straggling and foraging upon the enemy should be forbidden. It is better that the Republicans should take no part in a political campaign than that their position should be either equivocal or subordinate.

It is proper to say that the state of public feeling in Louisiana promises to permit such an organization. The Bourbon Democracy have overthrown Republican government to which they had attributed all the evils of civil strife, and business ostracism, with the loss of a vast volume of trade naturally due to our great city but turned to other ports by artificial ways and preponderant capital. It has found that those who promised relief from these evils, and the reform of alleged abuses, were unable or unwilling to redeem their promises, and that the situation of the State and city requires the cooperation of all the elements of care and labor to redeem it. There is then a moderation of prejudice, and a concurrence of interests which will allow the Republican party under exceptionable representatives to be heard in a consultation for the promotion of labor, and the favor of Congress. Such is our hope, though perhaps sanguine.

We, therefore, respectfully suggest—

1. That you announce to the Republicans in your several parishes and wards that the party will reorganize upon its National principles; that all political furloughs are revoked, all absent on leave recalled, and the whole Republican muster rol lreviewed and reported fit for political duty.

2. In electing representatives to the State Convention care should be taken to elect no one as principals or alternates except citizens of good repute, of undoubted fidelity to Republican principles, and responsible in his own person, business and property for whatever may be done by him in a representative capacity. It is indispensable to the future success of the Republican party that the personal character, capacity, courage, and common interest of its representatives should be such as to leave to the people only the consideration of the purposes and measures advanced by the party.

It is not the mission of the Republican party to subsist on the robbery of its fellow citizens of the South, or to play the part of spies, informers or oppressors. It is to comply with the amnesty which has been granted. To restore the fraternity of the Union. To bury with the honors of both flags the memories of a brave, a bitter, and a decisive struggle. To mediate between the preponderant power and suspicion of the North and the unabated enmity of the Bourbon Democracy at the South, so as to save our fellow citizens from the inevitable consequences of another sectional conflict. It is to prove that only on the Republican doctrine of personal political equality, and the National duty to provide for the common defense and the general welfare, that the people of Louisiana expect continued protection to sugar and rice culture against the slave and pauper labor of other countries. The maintenance of a levee for the protection of the same interest. The construction of a National rail road through—and with the consent of—Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. A continental Republican policy by which alone the commerce of the Mississippi Valley may be fostered and the Union expand into adjacent States and colonies. The organization of ocean postal service to the tropical ports, and the construction of a National ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and an international ship canal, under American protectorate, across the Isthmus of Central America. These measures can be alone advocated on Republican principles while no Democrat of the school of Calhoun could vote for without violating the principles and traditions of the Democratic States Right party. These were the doctrines of Clay, Crittenden, of Bell, of Rives, and of Stephens, and no one who complains of Southern ruin and oppression dare deny that if the counsels of such Southern men had been listened to before the war, and even during the Confederacy the situation of the South would not be far better than it is. Yet the people of the South have fallen again under the guidance of those whose doctrines have brought upon them every disaster with which they have been or may be afflicted. It is the Republican party alone which can save and relieve the prosperity of the Southern people. To that supreme object the organization and aims of the party should be devoted.

The issues of the present campaign will be confined chiefly to the adoption and amendment of the State Coustitution and to one other of overwhelming importance.

It will be the province of the Republican State Convention to consider the course of the Republican party upon the adoption or amendment of the State Constitution, as of all other important subjects which fall within its political jurisdiction. To that most appropriate tribunal we respectfully submit the subject.

We have alluded to one other subject which must receive the immediate attention of the Republican party, because it will enter alike into the interests of every citizen of Louisiana, and must pass into the political contest of the State and Nation.

The emigration of the colored people from Louisiana, with the total cessation of other immigration into this State has a deep and ominous meaning. There is manifested a discontent and alarm among the colored people of this State. This discontent arises in part from their having no homes of their own, but compelled to live and labor upon the lands of others, with impositions and exactions from them as tenants, laborers, or customers. The alarm may be occasioned by a supposed inability of the State authorities to protect their lives and rights, with an apprehension that with the control of the National and State governments their Democratic opponents may prohibit their withdrawal and reduce them to a state of quasi bondage. To this danger is added the discovery of their value by the inhabitants of Kansas and the adjacent States and Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. The construction of rail-roads, opening and working mines, and preparing for the habitation and cultivation of a new country will render such labor very valuable, and already organized demand has arisen for its employment. Kansas has absorbed—says her Governor—6,000 "refugees" who including about 150 now in barracks "are now [July 30, 1879,] self supporting and no longer require or receive aid." He is of opinion that "the exodus has but just fairly begun," and with the removal of certain restrictions "a half million of them would come northward during the next ninety days." Should this demand for labor be combined with the question of section or of philanthropy, what would prevent the repeal of the tariff on foreign sugar, the destruction of plantation culture, and the consequent disbanding of the whole colored labor in the sugar parishes of Louisiana? Already has the duty been repealed as to one foreign country. Already have the consumers of sugar been told that Louisiana makes but small proportion of the sugar consumed in the United States.

The Republican party alone possesses the confidence of the colored people who compose its principals numbers. The property and business interests of Louisiana should be given distinctly to understand that unless a perfectly fair election shall be held, unless the political privileges and legal rights of the colored people shall be protected, no intervention which the Republican party or its leaders can make could possibly avert the appeals to their fears and the inducements to their interests, with the demoralization and depopulation of labor which must follow.

Should the conservative interests of the State unite to give and guarantee the neccessary assurances, the Republicans would rather remain on the fertile soil and genial climate of Louisiana than abandon it for any untried region.

Your Committee have thus completed the report of its action, and exercise the liberty of submitting certain suggestions which they have deemed essential to the unity and success of Republican principles. This has been done in sincere gratitude for the confidence heretofore reposed in them, and with an undaunted determination to abide by Republican principles in the face of any opposition they may have to encounter, and with the conviction that if these principles do not lead to victory they will secure the vindication of those who maintain them, they respectfully subscribe themselves your friends and fellow citizens.

A. J. DUMONT,
President Republican State Central Executive Committee.
Official;
WM VIGERS, Recording Secretary.

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